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EXAMINER

ROBINSON BOYCE, AKIBA K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3639

DATE MAILED: 04/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/741,958

Applicant(s)

NEAL ET AL.

Examiner

Akiba K. Robinson-Boyce

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/10/06.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/9/06 has been entered.

Status of Claims

2. Due to communications filed 2/9/06, the following is a non-final office action. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, and 11-13 have been amended. Claims 14-16 have been added. Claims 1-16 are pending in this application and have been examined on the merits. The previous rejection has been withdrawn, and the following reflects the claims as amended. Claims 1-16 are rejected as follows.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4, 5, 14, 15, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ouimet et al (US 6,094,641), and further in view of Ouimet et al (US 6,078,893).

As per claim 1, Ouimet '641 discloses:

an econometric engine for modeling internal sales as a function of price to create a sales model, (Col. 4, lines 35-44, [demand model gives predicted sales of an item based on price], w/ col. 8, lines 23-29, shows visibility model based on sales is constructed for prices in a particular store, thereby making these sales internal);

a financial model engine for modeling costs to create a cost model, (col. 4, lines 52-53, [pricing model]), which includes an activity-based costing module, (Col. 2, lines 1-12, including visibility, and taking the promotional cost into account when modifying the demand model, in this case, the module is inherent with Ouimet since Ouimet's system is computer-implemented and in order to create models, a module is necessary in a computerized system);

wherein said cost model determines a total cost for each product in a given demand group in a given store for a given time period by computing a cost for each selected costing activity... (Col. 2, lines 5-17, determining the promotional cost by determining both optimum price and promotional activity, where the promotional cost represents the cost for each selected costing activity); and

an optimization engine coupled to the econometric engine and financial model engine to receive input from the econometric engine and financial model engine, wherein the optimization engine generates the preferred set of prices, (Col. 5, lines 45-48, [using fitted, modified demand model to determine price that will maximize profits, {optimization}])).

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose a configuration to receive variable costs and fixed costs, but does disclose a pricing module in col. 4, lines 52-53.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

configured to receive variable costs and fixed costs, (col. 6, lines 42-61, shows that when a user selects a market model, it can be one with no price change or one that does not contain adjustable market model parameters, also shows the model using adjustable parameters, in this case, the parameters are directly proportional to the variables, therefore, if the parameters are adjusted, so are the variables such as price). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that market models can be represented by using values that change/are adjustable, and also do not need to contain adjustable values.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to receive variable costs and fixed costs with the motivation of creating both a fixed or variable market model.

Ouimet '641 also does not disclose wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is

made up of highly substitutable related products, but does disclose receiving pricing parameters for a plurality of products as inputs in col. 6, lines 29-67.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, (Col. 5, lines 57-64, shows items or products are analyzed according to a given group, also, col. 8, lines 28-38, shows market is broken into well defined groups, w/ col. 10, lines 27-37, shows sales of one item can depend on the sales of other items which lead to the demand for each item in a given group). Ouimet '893 discloses these limitations in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that products are in particular groups, and are therefore related.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products with the motivation of allowing a particular set of related products to be evaluated, and for preferred prices to be computed from the evaluation.

Neither Ouimet '641 nor Ouimet '893 disclose where costing activity includes labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing, but Ouimet '641 does disclose determining the promotional cost by determining both optimum price and promotional activity, where the promotional cost represents the cost for each selected costing activity Col. 2, lines 5-17, thereby making the above limitations obvious since labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving,

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inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing are all commonly utilized activities in product development that influence the actual cost for developing the product.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing in costing activities with the motivation of including factors that will affect the cost of developing a product.

As per claim 4, Ouimet '641 discloses:

creating an internal sales model, (Col. 4, lines 35-44, [demand model gives predicted sales of an item based on price], w/ col. 8, lines 23-29, shows visibility model based on sales is constructed for prices in a particular store, thereby making these sales internal);

creating a cost model, (col. 4, lines 52-53, [pricing model], which includes activity-based costing, Col. 2, lines 1-12, including visibility, and taking the promotional cost into account when modifying the demand model);

wherein said cost model determines a total cost for each product in a given demand group in a given store for a given time period by computing a cost for each selected costing activity...(Col. 2, lines 5-17, determining the promotional cost by determining both optimum price and promotional activity, where the promotional cost represents the cost for each selected costing activity);

generating the preferred set of prices for the plurality of products based on the sales model and cost model, (Col. 5, lines 45-48, [using fitted, modified demand model to determine price that will maximize profits, {optimization}])).

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose the activity-based costing including fixed costs and variable costs, but does disclose a pricing module in col. 4, lines 52-53.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

the activity-based costing including fixed costs and variable costs, (col. 6, lines 42-61, shows that when a user selects a market model, it can be one with no price change or one that does not contain adjustable market model parameters, also shows the model using adjustable parameters, in this case, the parameters are directly proportional to the variables, therefore, if the parameters are adjusted, so are the variables such as price). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that market models can be represented by using values that change/are adjustable, and also do not need to contain adjustable values.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to receive variable costs and fixed costs with the motivation of creating both a fixed or variable market model.

Ouimet '641 also does not disclose wherein said internal sales model clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, but does disclose receiving pricing parameters for a plurality of products as inputs in col. 6, lines 29-67.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

wherein said internal sales model clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, (Col. 5, lines 57-64, shows items or products are analyzed according

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to a given group, also, col. 8, lines 28-38, shows market is broken into well defined groups, w/ col. 10, lines 27-37, shows sales of one item can depend on the sales of other items which lead to the demand for each item in a given group). Ouimet '893 discloses these limitations in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that products are in particular groups, and are therefore related.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products with the motivation of allowing a particular set of related products to be evaluated, and for preferred prices to be computed from the evaluation.

Neither Ouimet '641 nor Ouimet '893 disclose where costing activity includes labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing, but Ouimet '641 does disclose determining the promotional cost by determining both optimum price and promotional activity, where the promotional cost represents the cost for each selected costing activity Col. 2, lines 5-17, thereby making the above limitations obvious since labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing are all commonly utilized activities in product development that influence the actual cost for developing the product.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing in costing activities with the motivation of including factors that will affect the cost of developing a product.

As per claim 5, Ouimet '641 discloses:

creating an internal sales model for each discrete sets of related products...for a given time period in a given store, (Col. 4, lines 35-44, [demand model gives predicted sales of an item based on price], w/ col. 8, lines 23-29, shows visibility model based on sales is constructed for prices in a particular store, thereby making these sales internal);

for modeling sales of each discrete sets of related products for a given time period..., (Col. 5, lines 24-31, shows a demand model for a promotional activity that was occurring at the time of sale);

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose creating a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, further wherein each discrete sets of related products is a set of at least one product and wherein at least one of the discrete sets of related products a set of at least two products, but does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

creating a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, further wherein each discrete sets of related products is a set of at least one product and wherein at least one of the discrete sets of related products a set of at least two products, (Col. 5, lines 57-64, shows items or products are analyzed according to a given group, also, col. 8, lines 28-38, shows market is broken into well defined groups, w/ col. 10, lines 27-37, shows sales of one item can depend on the sales of other items which lead to the demand for each item in

a given group). Ouimet '893 discloses these limitations in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that products are in particular groups, and are therefore related.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to create a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, further wherein each discrete sets of related products is a set of at least one product and wherein at least one of the discrete sets of related products a set of at least two products.

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose creating a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product for said time period, but does disclose the utilization of a demand model to optimize prices.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

creating a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product for said time period, (col. 8, lines 9-13, shows demand parameter can depend on the degree to which the relative portion of the sales history is free of noise, where the relative portion is analogous to the fraction of internal sales, lines 35-37, [maximize market share by using demand model by breaking up market into smaller well-defined groups]). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that a fraction or portion of the market share can be modeled and maximized by using the demand model.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to create a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product for said time period with

the motivation of determining a fraction or portion of market shares according to categories.

5. Claims 2, 3, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ouimet et al (US 6,094,641) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ouimet et al (US 6,078,893), and further in view of Ouimet et al (US 6,308,162).

As per claim 2, Ouimet '641 discloses:

a price calculator connected to...the financial model engine, and the econometric engine, wherein the price calculator determines the preferred set of prices based on..., the sales model, and the cost model, (Col. 8, lines 18-20, [shows calculating], col. 5, lines 50-55 and 60-65, [see equations listed where calculating is done via the equations]);

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose further wherein said price limiting strategic considerations constrain the preferred set of prices to fall within limits conforming to business strategy, but does disclose determining a preferred set of prices as disclosed above.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

further wherein said rule parameters constrain the preferred set of prices to fall within limits conforming to business strategy, (Col. 1, lines 32-57, shows use of rule-based approach, and using a model-based approach to affect pricing where tuning of a demand model is done for fluctuations), Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an

analogous art for the purpose of showing that rules are implemented when determining prices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to use rule parameters to constrain the preferred set of prices to fall within limits conforming to business strategy with the motivation of showing that prices can be determined according to a set of rules.

Neither Ouimet '641 nor Ouimet '893 disclose a strategy implementation module, which stores a plurality of price limiting strategic considerations, but Ouimet '641 does disclose a routine in col. 6, lines 6-8, where rules must be present in order to successfully process the routine.

However, Ouimet '162 discloses the following:

a strategy implementation module, which stores a plurality of price limiting strategic considerations, (col. 1, lines 30-34, [rule based approach], w/ col. 4, lines 2-15, shows strategic constraint used to set prices, or col. 5, lines 65-col. 6, line 11, shows when a retailer would like his or her prices to be perceived as being lower than other retailers, this "price image" is an example of a strategic constraint). Ouimet '162 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that rules are used in an approach to optimize models, and strategic constraints are used to limit prices as being lower than other retailers.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to utilize a strategy implementation module, which stores a plurality of price limiting strategic considerations with the motivation of going through the process

of optimizing models to determine prices in a logical manner, and to strategically set prices.

As per claim 3, Ouimet '641 discloses:

further comprising a support tool connected to the optimization engine wherein the support tool receives the preferred set of prices from the optimization engine and provides a user interface to a client, wherein the user interface provides the preferred set of prices to the client, (col. 6, lines 17-26, [provided with list], w/ Fig. 1, {102}, [display]).

6. Claims 6-13, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ouimet et al (US 6,094,641) and further in view of Ouimet et al (US 6,078,893), and further in view of Hartman et al (6,725,208).

As per claim 6, Ouimet et al '641 discloses:

an econometric engine for modeling internal sales as a function of price to create an internal sales model, (Col. 4, lines 35-44, [demand model gives predicted sales of an item based on price], w/ col. 8, lines 23-29, shows visibility model based on sales is constructed for prices in a particular store, thereby making these sales internal);

a financial model engine for modeling costs to create a cost model which includes an activity-based costing module configured to receive variable costs and fixed costs, where said cost model determines a total cost for each product in a given demand group in a given store for a given time period by computing a cost for each selected costing activity...(col. 4, lines 52-53, [pricing model], which includes an activity-

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based costing module, Col. 2, lines 1-12, including visibility, and taking the promotional cost into account when modifying the demand model, in this case, the module is inherent with Ouimet since Ouimet's system is computer-implemented and in order to create models, a module is necessary in a computerized system); and

an optimization engine coupled to the econometric engine and financial model engine to receive input from the econometric engine and financial model engine, wherein the optimization engine generates the preferred set of prices, (Col. 5, lines 45-48, [using fitted, modified demand model to determine price that will maximize profits, {optimization}])).

Ouimet '641 also does not disclose further wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, but does disclose receiving pricing parameters for a plurality of products as inputs in col. 6, lines 29-67.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, (Col. 5, lines 57-64, shows items or products are analyzed according to a given group, also, col. 8, lines 28-38, shows market is broken into well defined groups, w/ col. 10, lines 27-37, shows sales of one item can depend on the sales of other items which lead to the demand for each item in a given group). Ouimet '893 discloses these limitations in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that products are in particular groups, and are therefore related.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products with the motivation of allowing a particular set of related products to be evaluated, and for preferred prices to be computed from the evaluation.

Neither Ouimet '641 nor Ouimet '893 disclose where costing activity includes labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing, but Ouimet '641 does disclose determining the promotional cost by determining both optimum price and promotional activity, where the promotional cost represents the cost for each selected costing activity Col. 2, lines 5-17, thereby making the above limitations obvious since labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing are all commonly utilized activities in product development that influence the actual cost for developing the product.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to include labor, stocking time, transportation, receiving, inventory, bagging, checkout and invoicing in costing activities with the motivation of including factors that will affect the cost of developing a product.

Neither Ouimet et al '641, nor Ouimet '893 disclose based on Bayesian modeling, wherein data from at least two stores is combined to obtain a Bayesian estimation of the internal sales model, further wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is

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made up of highly substitutable related products, but Ouimet et al '641 does disclose utilizing demand models to optimize prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Hartman et al discloses:

based on Bayesian modeling, wherein data from at least two stores is combined to obtain a Bayesian estimation of the internal sales model, further wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, (Abstract, lines 1-4, shows Bayesian modeling used for optimization, and col. 8, line 62-col. 9, line 3, utilizing the weighted average of multiple models). Hartman et al discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of show in that Bayesian modeling can be used to determine optimal prices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to utilize Bayesian modeling wherein data from at least two stores is combined to obtain a Bayesian estimation of the internal sales model, further wherein said econometric engine clusters said plurality of products into discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, with the motivation of processing a particular optimization technique to determine prices.

As per claims 7 and 8, none of the prior art listed discloses wherein the Bayesian model is a Bayesian Shrinkage model or where the Bayesian Shrinkage model is a multi-stage model, but does disclose utilizing demand models to optimize prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

Official notice is taken that it is old and well known in the art for Bayesian models to be Bayesian Shrinkage models and for the Bayesian Shrinkage models to be multi-stage models. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the Bayesian models to be Bayesian Shrinkage models and for the Bayesian Shrinkage models to be multi-stage models with the motivation of using these types of models to effectively come up with optimization results through a step-by-step process.

As per claim 9, Ouimet et al '641 fails to disclose wherein the econometric engine provides demand coefficients to the optimization engine, the demand coefficients used for estimating demand given market conditions, but Ouimet et al '641 does disclose using demand models to create optimized outputs in the abstract, lines 1-17.

However, Ouimet et al '893 discloses:

wherein the econometric engine provides demand coefficients to the optimization engine, the demand coefficients used for estimating demand given market conditions, (Col. 13, lines 49-55, [item-specific coefficients]). Ouimet et al '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that coefficients for specific items can be used to optimized prices.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to provide demand coefficients to the optimization engine, the demand coefficients used for estimating demand given market conditions with the motivation of utilizing coefficients to convert optimized figures according to certain conditions.

As per claim 10, Ouimet et al '641 discloses:

wherein the market conditions include a price point, (col. 7, lines 44-48, [price point]).

As per claim 11, Ouimet et al '641 fails to disclose wherein the econometric engine divides the plurality of products into a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, further, where at least one of said demand groups has at least two of said products in said at least one demand group, but does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses wherein the econometric engine divides the plurality of products into a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related products, further, where at least one of said demand groups has at least two of said products in said at least one demand group, (Col. 5, lines 57-64, shows items or products are analyzed according to a given group, also, col. 8, lines 28-38, shows market is broken into well defined groups, w/ col. 10, lines 27-37, shows sales of one item can depend on the sales of other items which lead to the demand for each item in a given group). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that groups are used to determine demand.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to divide the plurality of products into a plurality of discrete sets of related products whereby each said set is made up of highly substitutable related

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products, further, where at least one of said demand groups has at least two of said products in said at least one demand group with the motivation of optimizing models according to categories.

As per claim 12, Ouimet et al '641 fails to disclose wherein the econometric engine generates a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product, but does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Ouimet '893 discloses:

wherein the econometric engine generates a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product, (Col. 8, lines 9-13, shows demand parameter can depend on the degree to which the relative portion of the sales history is free of noise where the relative portion is analogous to the fraction of internal sales, w/ col. 8, lines 35-37, [maximize market share by using demand model]). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that market share can be modeled and maximized by using the demand model.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to generate a market share model for said products in said demand group with the motivation of determining market shares according to categories.

As per claim 13, Ouimet '641 discloses:

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Wherein the econometric engine determines an internal sales model for each discrete set of related products so that the optimization engine is able to calculate demand for said products, (Col. 4, lines 35-44, [demand model gives predicted sales of an item based on price], w/ col. 8, lines 23-29, shows visibility model based on sales is constructed for prices in a particular store, thereby making these sales internal);

Ouimet '641 fails to disclose the following, but does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Ouimet '893:

the fraction of sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each said product with the internal sales model for the discrete set of related products, (Col. 8, lines 9-13, shows demand parameter can depend on the degree to which the relative portion of the sales history is free of noise where the relative portion is analogous to the fraction of internal sales.]). Ouimet '893 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that a fraction or portion of the market share can be modeled and maximized by using the demand model.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to create a model for determining the fraction of internal sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each product for said time period with the motivation of determining a fraction or portion of market shares according to categories.

Neither Ouimet '641 nor Ouimet '893 disclose multiplying, but Ouimet '641 does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However, Ouimet '162 discloses:

Multiplying, (col. 2, lines 15-17, [shown that the primary objective function is combined with the constraint function and multiplied by a weighing factor, resulting in an optimized objective function, w/ Col. 4, lines 2-14, [shows that market share is the primary objective function and is multiplied by a factor to get maximized gross profits, in this case, this calculation is analogous to multiplying in the claim limitation since they both yield an optimized result])). Ouimet et al '162 discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of using a multiplication factor to yield optimized results.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to determine an internal sales model for each discrete set of related products so that the optimization engine is able to calculate demand for said products by multiplying the fraction of sales of each discrete set of related products made up by each said product with the internal sales model for the discrete set of related products to which the product belongs with the motivation of determining an optimized solution.

As per claim 16, neither Ouimet '641, nor Ouimet '893 disclose the following, however, the following is obvious with Hartman since Hartman discloses Bayesian modeling used for optimization in the Abstract, lines 1-4. Also, in col. 10, lines 10-21, it is shown that in using the Bayesian ensemble, when optimization occurs, the requested functions and derivative values are used in the optimization value and a single optimal value is output at the completion of all optimizations, thereby ensuring that the final value is computed at the completion of optimization, by using only those values

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requested for that single model only. In this case, and in a case where values are missing, these values will already be known for this particular model:

Wherein said econometric engine further comprises an imputed variable generator for providing imputed econometric variables to the optimization engine, the imputed econometric variables used for estimating missing or incomplete product parameters.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention for the econometric engine to further comprise an imputed variable generator for providing imputed econometric variables to the optimization engine, the imputed econometric variables used for estimating missing or incomplete product parameters, with the motivation of computing optimized values based on values only requested for a particular model.

7. Claims 14, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ouimet et al (US 6,094,641) and further in view of Ouimet et al (US 6,078,893), and further in view of Bhattacharya, (US 4,907,170).

As per claim 14, neither Ouimet et al '641, nor Ouimet et al '893 disclose the following, but Ouimet et al '641 does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However Bhattacharya discloses:

wherein said econometric engine further comprises an imputed variable generator for providing imputed econometric variables to the optimization engine, the

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imputed econometric variables used for estimating missing or incomplete product parameters, (Col. 5, lines 36-49, shows structure that infers missing information and in turn produces outputs within a specified degree of accuracy). Bhahacharya discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that missing data can be accounted for in an econometric environment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to further comprise an imputed variable generator for providing imputed econometric variables to the optimization engine, the imputed econometric variables used for estimating missing or incomplete product parameters with the motivation of showing that missing values can be replaced with values when utilizing an econometric engine.

As per claim 15, Ouimet '641 discloses:

receiving raw econometric data, (Col. 6, lines 29-67, inputs price p and base units);

Neither Ouimet et al '641, nor Ouimet et al '893 disclose the following, but Ouimet et al '641 does disclose utilizing demand models to predict prices in the abstract, lines 1-5.

However Bhattacharya discloses:

detecting product parameter inconsistencies in the raw econometric data; correcting the detected inconsistencies in the raw econometric data to generate a cleansed initial dataset; and generating imputed econometric variables using the cleansed initial dataset, (Col. 5, lines 36-49, shows structure that infers missing

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information and in turn produces outputs within a specified degree of accuracy).

Bhahacharya discloses this limitation in an analogous art for the purpose of showing that missing data can be accounted for in an econometric environment.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to detect product parameter inconsistencies in the raw econometric data, to correct the detected inconsistencies in the raw econometric data to generate a cleansed initial dataset, and to generate imputed econometric variables using the cleansed initial dataset, with the motivation of showing that missing values can be replaced with values when utilizing an econometric engine.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

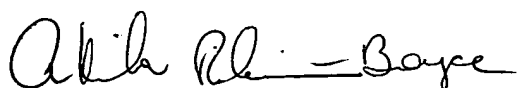
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Akiba K Robinson-Boyce whose telephone number is 571-272-6734. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7238

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[After final communications, labeled "Box AF"], 703-746-7239 [Official Communications], and 703-746-7150 [Informal/Draft Communications, labeled "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT"].

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. R. B. - Baye". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underlining the name.

A. R. B.
April 5, 2006